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Proposition No. 12—Messenger of Chaos and Disorder

By C. J. HAGGERTY, Secretary, California State Federation of Labor

That the "Right of Employment" measure, now qualified for the November election as Proposition No. 12, is another effort to keep open old wounds and perpetuate disruption and disharmony in California, and that it is not capable of changing anything besides the smooth relationship now existing between management and labor is clearly established by a number of obvious considerations.

Previous Claims and Promises

Before discussing these, it is important to point out that similar claims and exaggerated promises were made in behalf of the "hot cargo" measure which became a law in the State of California in 1942. Yet after the air had been cleared of all the usual misrepresentation, distortion and emotional characterization, this measure proved unable to meet one single test of court decision. Considerable sums of money were spent by both management and labor, and altogether an unnecessary waste of time was consumed by this proposition, but the results were precisely nothing. All that it developed was bad feeling which took time to heal. On the positive side of the ledger nothing good came of it whatsoever.

Again the people of California are being involved in a similar fight. The same promises are being made, the same unfounded charges are being publicized against labor. Yet, just as with the "hot cargo" act, after an analysis is made of Proposition No. 12, it will be found to be as usual: another attack on the constitutional rights of the wage earners of this state and this country, and not enforceable by the courts because it is in violation of these basic rights.

Let us take that portion of Section 1-A, which proposes to add the following to the constitution of this state:

"Section 1-A. Every person has the right to work, and to seek, obtain and hold employment, without interference with or impairment or abridgment of said right because he does or does not belong to or pay money to a labor organization."

Nullification of Agreements

It is evident that this is aimed at nullifying all existing labor agreements which provide for membership in a union as a condition of employment, and that it forbids any action on the part of any employees to organize themselves for the purpose of bargaining in the future. That this is in open and fundamental conflict with Section I, Article I of the Constitution of the State of California does not require a great deal of thinking when we compare the two. Here is what is now provided in our Constitution:

"All men are by nature free and independent and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property; and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness."

It is plain from the above statement that everyone, citizens and non-citizens alike, have the right to enter

into such contracts as might be necessary to protect the right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property. It is similar to the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which clearly provides that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," as well as the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides "nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of laws."

Comparison Made

A comparison of Proposition No. 12 with the above provisions will show that Proposition No. 12 is abhorrent to and in conflict with them. Proposition No. 12 would violate these constitutional guarantees in that it would deprive persons now organized into unions of property so attained, and it also denied to the millions of men and women now belonging to the unions the same protection under the laws as is afforded to everyone. It seeks to restrict the right of workers to enter into an agreement collectively. Aside from the wisdom or lack of wisdom of this policy, no law can act as a substitute for the right of the individual to behave in a manner he considers best to his interest as long as he does not do so illegally. Proposition No. 12 would dictate to each individual in California and deny these individuals the right to join a union, since it would legalize the agreement now in effect. It seeks to accomplish indirectly what the enemies of labor have not been able to accomplish directly. Even in a court of law no

person could hope to have a decision made on such a premise.

For a long time the Congress of the United States, as well as many of the states in the Union, has recognized the right of workers to combine for the purpose of mutual help. This has been recognized by the courts for many years. The public policy of the United States is expressed in the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which was enacted March 23, 1932. This is what this Act has to say:

Public Policy

"Whereas under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment, wherefore, though he should be free to decline to associate with his fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment and that he shall be free from the interference, restraints, or coercion of employers or labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representative or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of negotiating such terms and conditions of his employment."

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TEXT OF PROPOSITION NO. 12

Merely as informative, of course, and to the end that our readers may be fully informed on the subject, we are reproducing below the title of the so-called "Right of Employment" measure as it will appear on the November ballot, also the text of the proposed law itself. Members of organized labor, in particular, should acquaint themselves with the contents of this proposal and its full meaning, intended to hamstring the efforts of union labor in California for the advancement of its members' interests. It will appear as Proposition No. 12 on the November Ballot. VOTE "NO" on the proposal, and ask your friends to do likewise.

BALLOT TITLE OF PROPOSITION

"RIGHT OF EMPLOYMENT. Initiative Constitutional Amendment. Adds section 1A to Article 1. Declares right of employment, free from interference because employee does or does not belong to or pay money to a labor organization. Declares interference with such right unlawful and provides remedy by court action. Defines labor organization. Declares section self executing, and authorizes legislation to facilitate its operation."

TEXT OF PROPOSED LAW:

"A new section 1-A is hereby added to Article I of

the Constitution of the State of California to read as follows:

"Section 1-A. Every person has the right to work, and to seek, obtain and hold employment, without interference with or impairment or abridgment of said right because he does or does not belong to or pay money to a labor organization."

"Anything done or threatened to be done which interferes with, impairs, or abridges, or which is intended to interfere with, impair or abridge said right, is unlawful. Relief against or on account of anything so done or threatened to be done shall be granted in a civil action, legal or equitable, initiated in the superior court of any county in which anything so done or threatened to be done shall occur, upon the complaint of any person or upon the complaint of the district attorney of such county."

"The term 'Labor Organization' means any organization of any kind, or any agency or employee representation, committee or plan, which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, rates of pay, hours of employment or conditions of work."

"This section is self executing and shall supersede all provisions in conflict therewith; legislation may be enacted to facilitate its operation but no law shall limit or restrict the provisions hereof."

Are You Registered as a Voter for the November Election?

Survey by Department of Labor on Strike Losses

WASHINGTON.—Members of the American Federation of Labor have lived up to their no-strike pledge better than any other comparable group of workers in the country, according to an official report just made public by the Department of Labor.

This report shows that while the A.F.L. comprises more than half of the organized workers in the nation, its members accounted for only 11 per cent of the total man-days lost due to strikes during 1943. Only 20 per cent of the total number of strikers were A.F.L. workers.

By contrast, the C.I.O. with a far smaller membership, had 44 per cent of the total number of strikers and they accounted for 16 per cent of the man-days lost.

But the most significant item in the report revealed that unions not affiliated with either the A.F.L. or the C.I.O. were responsible for 71 per cent of the total idleness from strikes in 1943.

Mine Workers' "Blot"

The chief reason for this fact was the disastrous coal strike conducted by the United Mine Workers which constituted the one big blot on labor's war record during the year.

Analysis of the figures released by the Labor Department reveals the effective work done by leaders of both A.F.L. and C.I.O. unions in halting strikes once they started.

Although the number of strikes by affiliates was proportionately large, the time lost was almost infinitesimal because through the efforts of union leaders living up to the no-strike pledge the men were persuaded to go back to work in a day or two in most cases.

The "Independents"

The nation did not receive similar cooperation from leaders of "independent," unaffiliated unions who, in several instances, openly flouted the no-strike pledge and ordered workers to remain off the job.

One of the best records in 1943 was made by the railroad brotherhoods, most of which only seven strikes and accounted for only one-tenth of the total workers involved in strikes.

Another interesting feature of the report shows that jurisdictional strikes have almost disappeared in wartime. A few A.F.L.-C.I.O. disputes cropped up to interfere with production, but strikes caused by jurisdictional troubles between two A.F.L. affiliates were virtually non-existent.

Wage Issues At Stake

Wages were the issue at stake in more than half the strikes—1906 out of 3734—the tabulation disclosed. Most of the wage strikes were demands for increased rates. Many were protests against adjust-

ments of time or piece rates which workers felt would result in lower earnings; others were strikes over application of overtime rates, incentive systems, etc.

More than one-fourth of the total strikes resulted from disputes over working conditions and company policies such as seniority, disciplinary methods, racial questions, supervision or work loads. About 15.7 per cent—or 585 strikes—arose from questions concerning union organization—including recognition as bargaining agent, strengthening of bargaining position, and closed or union shop recognition. Considerably more than half of the strikes involving union organization also concerned wage and hour issues.

Thanks U. S. Merchant Seamen

WASHINGTON.—A cable from Dwight D. Eisenhower, to Capt. Edward Macauley, U.S.N., Deputy War Shipping Administrator, said:

"In behalf of the men of my command, I thank the men of the merchant marine for their pledge of full co-operation in our common effort to destroy the forces of tyranny and darkness. The huge quantities of supplies that have been brought across the Atlantic are a testimonial to the job that has already been done.

"EISENHOWER."

General Eisenhower's cable, sent from headquarters where he is directing the invasion of France, was in response to a pledge of full support from the merchant marine. Captain Macauley dispatched the message as chairman of a meeting of ship operators and maritime unions on D-Day.

W.L.B. Reaffirms Refusal To Raise Lumbermen's Pay

WASHINGTON.—The National War Labor Board has given a decision on all issues involved in the cases involving 77 Pacific Northwest pine and fir lumber operators and approximately 130,000 workers represented by the Northwestern Council, Lumber and Sawmill Workers (A.F.L.), and the International Woodworkers of America (C.I.O.).

The board, with labor members dissenting, reaffirmed its directive of May 17, denying a general wage increase, and upheld previous directives of the West Coast Lumber Commission, with relatively minor exceptions. The commission directives extended the payment of the night shift differential of 25 cents a shift to the pine industry, established a safety program for some operations and also provided for differentials of 25 cents a shift for the second shift and 40 cents a shift for the third shift in the plywood operations of the Douglas fir regions.

Both unions had demanded general wage increases, contending that their cases fell in the "rare and unusual" case category and that increases beyond those permissible under regular wage stabilization standards should be granted to meet the critical needs of war production.

In a majority opinion, Dexter M. Keezer, public member, said that the board majority recognized the critical manpower situation in the industry, but found that the record presented no convincing evidence that the manpower problem could be solved or even materially relieved by a general wage increase.

Prop. No. 12—Messenger Of Chaos and Disorder

(Continued from Page One)

pose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; therefore, the following definitions of, and limitations upon, the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States are hereby enacted."

California Legislative Action

A similar provision was enacted by the State Legislature of California in 1933. It has been and continues to be the public policy of both the federal government and the state government. Now it is proposed that these fundamental rights be changed upon the flimsy pretext that labor unions interfere with an individual's right to work. If this were the case, how can the sponsors of Proposition No. 12 explain the miracles performed by labor unions in recruiting manpower to make possible the war production that has so stunned our enemies? This has been acknowledged on a nation-wide scale by the government, employers, and outstanding spokesmen of the public as a whole.

Another consideration that must be taken into account is the fact that this Proposition No. 12, if enacted, would not apply to those employees engaged in interstate commerce, since they come under federal legislation which guarantees them the right of collective bargaining. It would mean, therefore, that one set of employees would be denied collective bargaining, while another group would be enjoying it. This would not only cause headaches to the employees involved, but would promote tremendous friction and dissatisfaction that would entangle labor-management relationships in such a mess that no single employer would be free of it. It would directly interfere with production and the normal operation of business because of the inequalities it would create.

These are only a few factors that expose the evils of this proposition. Its principal purpose is to keep alive anti-union sentiment, and to exploit that sentiment in fostering bitter strife regardless of the consequences to industry and labor, as well as to the public, that will inevitably develop. If for no other reason, Proposition No. 12 must be decisively defeated, for it is nothing less than an effort to replace unity and stability with chaos and disorder.

RIVETS MAY BE STANDARDIZED

The day may come soon when all rivets will be of standard size and design, W.L.B. reveals. The newly organized rivet industry committee of W.P.B., in its first meeting, discussed plans for creation of a voluntary standardization and simplification of rivets. The plan would save manpower and material and reduce stocks and tools, according to the committee.

BENEFITS FOR WAR VETERANS

CHICAGO.—Financial assistance and other benefits were extended to veterans of the present war by at least six states through legislative action this year, continuing the trend which started in 1941 and carried through on an increasing scale in 1943, the Council of State Governments reports. Veterans' administration and rehabilitation commissions were set up, educational privileges extended, financial assistance provided and relief from certain kinds of taxes granted by legislatures of Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Virginia this year. Similar legislation is pending before other state legislatures.

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Landing Craft Workers' Job Wins Thanks of Navy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Back of the successful invasion thrusts of the United States Navy in various parts of the world is a tremendous production of landing craft by workers in American shipyards, mills, factories, machine shops, and mines.

These workers have been "laying it on the line," the Navy Department has just announced, with the result that the halfway mark of the original goal of 80,000 craft has been left far behind and almost half of the increased goal of about 100,000 craft has been produced.

The Navy says that through the first week of July, 1,624,162 tons have been produced, representing 48,267 landing craft. It was last November when workers were asked to go all out in this vital phase of war work, and their response has been magnificent.

Job Not Finished

To illustrate just what these workers have done, the Navy says that during June, 1943, the figure was 56,289 tons. In November, 1943, when the big push was started in landing craft production, they produced 69,575 tons. In May, 1944, the tonnage skyrocketed to 197,901 tons.

This production achievement is a chapter in naval annals in which the tempo was greatly accelerated in the past six months to meet the deadlines, insuring success, under the direction of Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal. While Undersecretary of the Navy, Forrestal directed the entire production phase of the Navy's efforts.

Although a production victory has been won by the workers in the mills, foundries, machine shops, mines and shipyards of the nation, this task of creating landing craft is far from complete. Rear Admiral Cochrane, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, who has the program immediately in charge, says:

"This job of building landing craft is not finished. Many more landing ships and craft are still to be built before we have enough to get to Tokyo."

This program means that more fighting men will successfully attack hostile shores more rapidly at more places all over the world. More than a million workers have built these hundreds of thousands of tons of landing craft of all types, ranging from rubber boats to Landing Ship, Dock—"ships half again as long as a football field and capable of carrying complete Army units"—to use the words of Rear Admiral Cochrane.

Needs Stimulated Output

The needs of the Allied offensives stimulated the production of landing craft during the last six months. Labor and management redoubled their efforts to reach their goals, which critics said were impossible to achieve. Up to 70 hours a week, including 10 hours on Sunday, became the schedule for many workers engaged in building these landing craft.

The workers in 74 shipyards and 30,000 mills, foundries and machine shops responded well to meet the requirements, the Navy said. While all of these workers did a good job, the Navy gave a special "well done" to the Boilermakers (A.F.L.) and Operating Engineers (A.F.L.), Neponset, Mass., workers at the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Co. at Manitowoc, Wis., and the I.U.M.S.W.A.-C.I.O. workers at the yard of George Lawley & Son, Inc.

The Navy now has available the kinds of landing craft that may be needed in any shore-to-shore or ship-to-shore invasion in any part of the world, so far as can be foreseen, on the basis of existing combat experience, thanks to the superb efforts of the workers who build them and their component parts.



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I.T.U. Reaffiliation with A.F.L.

The current issue of the A.F.L. News Service stated that arrangements have been completed for the formal reaffiliation of the International Typographical Union with the American Federation of Labor in August.

The members of the union voted to return to the A.F.L. fold in a recent referendum election. President-elect Randolph, of the I.T.U., notified A.F.L. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany that sixty days must elapse before the union can act on the result of the referendum. He said that he would forward a check for per capita tax on 64,000 members next month. This means the union will be represented at the A.F.L. convention in November.

Compensated for Injury, Buys Bonds

CHICAGO.—Mary Williams, Negro Chicago ordinance plant worker who lost a hand while saving the life of a fellow worker, has put two-thirds of the money awarded her by the Illinois Industrial Commission as compensation into War Bonds, the Treasury War Finance Division reports.

The accident occurred when the other worker, a woman, got her clothing caught in a large machine. She was being dragged into the machinery when Miss Williams intervened, crushing her hand so badly it had to be amputated.

Awarded \$3201 by the industrial commission, Miss Williams deposited \$1100 toward the purchase of a house. With \$2000 she had left, she approached a War Bond sales window and told the salesman: "Don't bother about change. Just give me bonds."

She added that she hoped the money would help buy a tank or other weapon which may help save the lives of fighting men.

Urges Larger Use of Small Mines in War Production

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Use of small mines in the war production program, as favored by the American Federation of Labor, was strongly championed here by a Senate subcommittee, which charged that much of the production of war minerals and metals had been achieved "by luck, main strength and awkwardness."

The subcommittee reported that restricting the operation of small mines would deprive the war program of their production without appreciably increasing the output of big mines.

Production from big mines, it said, undoubtedly would drop this year because of labor problems, and that "this will make such production as can be obtained from small mines using over-age and partly crippled local labor still more necessary."

The subcommittee said there had been an "extraordinary lack of over-all direction and co-ordination," and that many government agencies concerned with strategic minerals and metals still "are operating independently and with a vast disregard of each other."

The statements were made in a preliminary report by the Subcommittee on Mining and Minerals of the Small Business Committee. Senator Scrugham of Nevada is the subcommittee chairman.

The report, released primarily for study by the mining industry, is subject to revision before being submitted to the Senate.

LUXOR CABS

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Facing A.F.L. Opposition, Congressman Quits Race

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Another anti-labor Congressman "bit the dust" here when Representative Beverly M. Vincent announced formal withdrawal from the race for re-election.

Vincent, who voted for the Connally-Smith Act and other anti-union legislation, declared in a written statement that pressure by the American Federation of Labor had forced the State Democratic organization to toss him overboard. He had served three terms in the House of Representatives.

Another Kentucky Congressman, Andrew J. May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, is reported to be considering withdrawal of his candidacy because of labor's solid opposition. May, who has served seven terms, was active in drafting the final version of the Connally-Smith Act and pushed labor conscription legislation.

In letters to Ed H. Weyler, secretary of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, A.F.L. President William Green urged an all-out effort to defeat both Vincent and May, in accordance with the non-partisan policy of the Federation.

Weyler disclosed here that he, in turn, had urged all Kentucky union workers in the second Congressional district to register in the Democratic primaries and to vote for Earle C. Clements, an opponent of Vincent.

"Vincent voted against labor in Congress and he has opposed us all down the line," Weyler explained.

GREEN HAILS RESULT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A.F.L. President William Green hailed the withdrawal of Representative B. M. Vincent from the Kentucky primaries as a signal victory for the Federation's campaign to eliminate members of Congress whose records have been hostile to the interests of organized labor.

Mr. Green predicted that as the campaign progresses, a large percentage of anti-labor Congressmen will be forced to withdraw or face certain defeat at the polls.

The A.F.L. chief emphasized that the Federation's activities in this campaign are wholly in accord with its traditional non-partisan political policy, which is to reward labor's friends and defeat its enemies. This policy is being pursued regardless of the political affiliation of the candidates, he said.

EXTRA TIRE PRODUCTION

Lt.-Gen. William S. Knudsen, Director of Production for the War Department, and Bradley Dewey, Rubber Director, recently visited Akron, Ohio, to determine ways and means of obtaining the large extra production of military and truck and bus tires urgently needed to meet military and essential civilian requirements.

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FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1944

Not Too Seriously, Please

Let us hope that the election of a "commander-in-chief" is not to be taken too seriously in the presidential campaign, and that its mention be taken only as "campaign oratory."

The people do not elect a commander-in-chief. They elect a President, who under the Constitution becomes commander-in-chief of the *Army and Navy*—there's no dispute about it.

If the election were in fact held for choosing a commander-in-chief, neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Dewey would be given consideration, since neither have had the military experience that would qualify him for the position, except in the imagination of campaign managers and press agents.

The fact of the matter is that men of almost lifelong and practical military training plan and conduct the nation's part in any war in which it engages. No one else could do so, with any hope of success.

While not presuming to be an authority on the subject, never having read the constitutional debates pertaining thereto, we are of the opinion that the section providing for the President to be the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy was intended, in general only to have a final source of authority as pertaining to the government's military affairs, also should friction develop between the two branches, or should either become ambitious to take over the reins of government, such as so often happens in South American and other countries. Certainly it could never have been contemplated by the founding fathers of our government that the President must in reality actually command the military arm except in a purely executive capacity. Otherwise they would have provided military qualifications for aspirants to the office.

In the entire history of the nation as regards the presidential office, only Washington and Grant may be considered as outstanding military leaders and qualified to be named "commander-in-chief"—and both attained their standing prior to becoming President. Others—Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Theodore Roosevelt—had notable, even extensive, military experience though not in the highest ranking positions.

But when the people elected as President a Van Buren, Buchanan, Cleveland, Wilson, Coolidge or Hoover, can anyone imagine the choice being made because of the ability of any of these men to assume the duties of "commander-in-chief" of the armed forces and to direct their strategy and combat. Such an idea would be comical.

However, if an idea is being nurtured whereby, through inference because the subject was mentioned in the campaign, someone would be "selected" commander-in-chief and thus be considered as having authority over civilian affairs—never originally contemplated, or attempted to be exercised by any occupant of the presidential office—preparing, also, the

road for the "Man on Horseback," then that is an entirely different matter, and requiring the earnest thought and attention of the people and the voters.

Meanwhile, let us hope, again, that the nation is being called upon in November to elect a *President* only, and that a commander-in-chief, as such, is in no wise an issue. Otherwise, and should the latter idea become prevalent, we may be called upon to elect military men as governors and mayors to the end that they could efficiently "command" the State Guard and the Police Department. And wouldn't Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for President, make an imposing military commander!

Hold It! Camera!

Come now, also, the season when the photographers and press agents take the political candidates in tow and make them look ridiculous.

There comes to mind the classic case of Coolidge having been photographed in a hayfield. Then they put Hoover out in a river with a fishing pole, and had Willkie jumping a fence in the cow pasture at the Union Printers Home.

Cherry-picking on a Michigan farm by Dewey wouldn't gain him one vote in the Cherry Pickers' Union, as most of the members would be of the opinion that as a cherry picker he would make a good prosecuting attorney or Governor of New York.

Only the photographers and the daily newspaper cut-caption writers can kid themselves into believing in such childishness—and most of them have a good laugh up their sleeves, at times, at the expense of the victims they are attempting to publicize. But anyhow, it's not a bad way to make a living, if the crop of "clients" can be kept multiplying, and the campaign funds hold out.

What Soldiers Think About Unions

(From the "Railway Clerk")

For quite some time the newspapers have been busy as the little bees telling how the soldiers were hopping mad about unauthorized strikes. They saw growing resentment of labor unions among men in the armed forces. However, the wish may have been father to the thought for they would like to see a repeat performance of what was done after the last war when many soldiers were used as strike-breakers.

Probably fooled by this propaganda, *Iron Age*, organ of the steel industry polled return war veterans to find out what they thought about unions. It got the surprise of its life.

This is what *Iron Age* found out. Ninety per cent of the veterans said that unions were good things for job protection since they were the only voice an employee possessed. Over 64 per cent favored use of the strike weapon after the war, and more than 59 per cent indorsed the closed shop because it afforded the best worker protection and because all who benefit by a union should share in dues payments. *Iron Age* admitted that ex-servicemen poooh-pooed the idea that war workers have swollen purchasing power. It was their opinion that the rise in the cost of living has about equaled wage increases.

If you don't go away on a vacation this year, you won't have to come home to rest up from it.—*Pittsburgh Press*.

President Roosevelt has approved legislation giving a 15 per cent wage increase to clerical and mechanical employees of the night force of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The legislation benefits between 3000 and 4000 workers.

Viewed at this distance, and on this date, it would seem that if there was no swapping of horses, in midstream of the Chicago River, this week, that at least there was one nag that received a terrible scare when observing the trace chains and harness buckles being unloosed as preparation to making the "swap."

Comment on World Events

(International Labor News Service)

Introduction of forced child labor is the latest Japanese scheme to exploit the people of the conquered Dutch East Indies.

The smoothness with which, according to Japanese broadcasts, the "people's sacrificial service system" is functioning on Java, bears witness to the iron-fisted tyranny practised on 50,000,000 defenceless Indonesians by a ruthless invader. The "sacrificial service system" is the Japanese designation for the newly established Labor Association ("Djawa Hoko Kai"), in which all male and female inhabitants over the age of 14 were conscripted for the war effort.

With separate branch offices for states, provinces, villages and wards distributed all through the island, Japanese bayonets had but little trouble to regiment the entire population for its war aims.

* * *

The success of this organization has led the invaders to extend the "sacrificial service system" to Indonesian children over 10 years of age. According to an enemy broadcast from Batavia, the military authorities "have drawn up plans for a Student Mobilization which were put into effect June 1. The aim of these plans is to carry out the mobilization of several millions of students throughout Java and to enlist their active participation in various industries, construction works, and so forth."

"This mobilization," the broadcast continued, "will include all pupils above the fourth year of the elementary schools, and also those in secondary schools, universities and technical schools. Under the supervision of the governors of the various prefectures the plan will be carried out systematically."

"The program calls for the children's services for land improvement, increased food production, cleaning of machinery, blacksmithing, making of wooden boxes, care of military clothing, construction of defense works, shipbuilding, etc. The pupils thus mobilized will number well over a million."

* * *

A revealing light on the difference between the attitude taken by French employers and organized workers toward the Nazi rulers is given by the American Federationist in "Labor Highlights."

"The French Committee of National Liberation," the Federationist says, "has authorized the French trade union movement to conduct purges in the Vichy-dominated unions without state interference. This power has been given to the labor movement, it is explained, because trade unionists have been playing leading roles in the resistance movement."

"For the employer organizations, however, the Committee of National Liberation has appointed a Purge Commissioner; the reason for this differentiation, as supplied by Adrien Tixier, the committee's Labor Minister: 'No employers' organizations have taken part in the resistance movement, and the majority of employers in large undertakings betrayed the nation.'"

NO WONDER THERE'S A SHORTAGE!

In face of threats of a coal shortage this winter, Illinois mines worked only 21.3 days in May, the Progressive Mine Workers (A.F.L.) revealed. Some 1,600,000 tons of coal were lost through slack time, according to the union. In three coal counties miners worked only 12 days and got about \$90.

LEASES MINE FOR FOOD STORAGE

The War Food Administration is rounding out arrangements for leasing a 75-year-old limestone mine near Atchison, Kas., in which to store government-held lard, eggs and other perishables. The mine is of 12,000,000 cubic feet capacity, and will be equipped with refrigeration equipment to give a temperature between 30 and 32 degrees. Its cubic capacity will be equal to about 10 per cent of all public cooler space in the United States.

Labor Must Have a Real Cost-of-Living Index

By GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor, in "American Federationist"

American labor through its chosen organizations has for more than three-quarters of a century followed a fundamental wage policy based on the principle of a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. American workers, by their collective efforts, have through the medium of the American Federation of Labor seen to it that wage rates advanced as the increased productivity of the workers made it possible for the employer to pay higher wages.

This is the basic reason behind the steady rise of the American standard of living during the past seventy-five years. This is the basic reason why the American worker has stood and today still stands head and shoulders above his fellow workers of other lands in so far as living standards are concerned. As labor productivity in the United States leads the world, so our American worker leads the world in wage rates and weekly earnings.

Consistently and decisively, labor has in the past rejected all ideas of basing wages on the cost of living, on the ground that this would be a policy of stagnation that would forever tie us to a poverty existence.

Supported Stabilization Policy

However, despite our adherence to this basic American principle of fair payment for work performed, labor during the war emergency has patriotically supported a policy of price and wage stabilization in this country because of the danger of inflation. This stabilization policy was designed to maintain real wages—in other words, to maintain workers' peacetime living standards and to adjust upward substandard wages.

This policy specifically does *not* provide for the distribution to labor of any share of wartime increases in productivity, although these increases have been far greater than our most optimistic expectations.

In connection with the wage and price stabilization policy of the government, which labor accepted at a sacrifice of its traditional policy of fair payment for work performed, it is well to keep in mind that the basic objective of this policy was to maintain peacetime standards.

Quotes W.L.B. Official

In the majority opinion on the wage issue in the Little Steel case, Vice-Chairman George W. Taylor, of the National War Labor Board, stated:

"For the period from January 1, 1941, to May, 1942, which followed a long period of relative stability, the cost of living increased by about 15 per cent. If any group of workers averaged less than a 15 per cent increase in hourly wage rates during, or immediately preceding or following, this period, their established peacetime standards have been broken."

Again quoting Doctor Taylor in the Little Steel opinion:

"Those groups whose peacetime standards have been broken are entitled to have these standards re-established as a stabilization factor."

In a later part of the same opinion, Doctor Taylor stated:

Maintenance of Labor Standards

"It is believed that established peacetime labor standards should be reasonably maintained as a part of the process of ending the race between wages and prices. Such labor standards can be observed without any significant effect upon the broad inflation problem."

That Doctor Taylor accurately described the opinion of the majority is indicated by the following statement of Chairman William H. Davis in his opinion in the Little Steel case:

"Because of the need for maximum war production it is necessary that fair and equitable labor standards should not be broken down. *** Not to protect those

standards would justly give rise to a sense of insecurity and frustration among the workers who remain at home; and it is only fair to the workers who are drawn into the fighting services that their standards should be protected while they are away."

These statements show beyond a doubt that it is the stabilization policy, as interpreted by the War Labor Board, to maintain workers' living standards; they also show without question that the Little Steel formula itself was set up for this very purpose.

The inauguration of a wage and price stabilization policy to ward off inflation called for the use of some measuring device to preserve the peacetime balance between the worker's wages and the price of the services and commodities that he had to buy with those wages. The so-called Little Steel formula, adopted by the War Labor Board over the protests and despite the negative votes of the labor members of the board, established the monthly index figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as such a measuring device.

In this connection it is well to remember that these monthly index figures were never used nor designed for use as a measuring device to control wages. The Bureau of Labor Statistics figures merely set out to measure periodic price changes of certain articles in a few selected urban communities spread over the nation. Despite its designation as a "cost-of-living index," it never was and is not now in any sense of the word a measurement of what it costs a worker to live and maintain his family.

However, when the index became officially established as a measuring device to control wages under the Little Steel formula, it assumed a new and vital responsibility. The new use to which the index was to be put called for a new and realistic approach on the part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. No longer was the index merely to be used to indicate a trend by recording price changes of a few items in a few cities; it now had the vital responsibility of helping the workers of the nation to maintain their peacetime

(Continued on Next Page)

Box Score on Adequacy of B.L.S. Index

LABOR CHARGES*

By cost of living we mean the amount of money which wage-earners and lower salaried workers must spend to obtain food, shelter, clothing and customary services. An increase in the cost of living means, therefore, an increase in these expenditures caused by such elements as rising prices, deterioration in quality, forced changes in the pattern of living and upgrading.

There has been a disappearance of low-priced goods. Workers have consequently been forced to buy higher-priced articles of the same kind or to purchase more costly substitutes.

The disappearance of bargain sales in food, clothing and housefurnishings has meant an increase in the cost of living which is not reflected in the B.L.S. index.

Actual food prices are higher than the B.L.S. indicates because no retail food dealer will report his own violations of O.P.A. price ceilings. Sales above price ceilings are not reflected in the index.

The B.L.S. index is based upon returns from only 34 of the largest cities (56 in the case of food prices). Retail price changes in these cities are not typical of price changes in all urban areas. Prices have increased more rapidly in small towns which have mushroomed under the impact of war industries.

Deterioration in quality of goods is widespread and one of the principal causes of the increases in the cost of living. We do not object to deterioration caused by the requirements of war, but we do object to being charged the same price or a higher price for an inferior product.

Increases in rent have been underestimated because there is faulty collection of information and because the B.L.S. has failed to measure the effect of high rents for new dwellings.

* The report of George Meany and R. J. Thomas pointing out the varied shortcomings of the B.L.S. index.

NEUTRAL EXPERTS FIND**

The widespread opinion that the B.L.S. index grossly understates the rise in the cost of living is justified—if cost of living is taken to mean the amount of money a family spends for the commodities and services it buys. *** The B.L.S. measures primarily only one element which reflects a rise in the cost of living—prices. *** The B.L.S. index should be given a less misleading name.

There seems little doubt that the B.L.S. index understates considerably the rise of prices encountered by the families at the bottom of the income scale.

There is some indication that the index does not fully catch the average increase in the price of foods, clothing and housefurnishings because of the reduction in the amount of merchandise disposed at bargain sales. As a result, the index fails to show an appreciable increased cost of living for low-income families who systematically bought the price "specials."

There is evidence that food stores under-report slightly the prices they charge.

Whether prices have risen appreciably faster in smaller cities is not certain, but the indications are that the price rise has been somewhat more rapid. The national index does not profess to represent changes in prices paid by workers' families in any locality, and all users of the index should bear this in mind. Half of the families live in cities where the cost of living due to price increases has gone up faster than the national average.

Quality deterioration appears in many of the goods and services covered by the index. It is difficult to measure. The Bureau found no satisfactory way of measuring many of these quality changes. Our guess is that family expenditures in general have not been pushed up by deterioration of qualities and price increases, for the full range of qualities, more than two or three points beyond the increase indicated by the B.L.S. index.

There are grounds for believing that the B.L.S.

There are grounds for believing that the B.L.S. index fails to cover the higher rents that may be charged in new housing units. The greater increase has undoubtedly occurred in rooming rents than in house or apartment rents.

** The report of Wesley C. Mitchell, Simon Kuznets and Margaret Reid, technical committee appointed by Chairman William H. Davis of the President's Committee on Cost of Living to look into labor's charges.

Labor Needs a Real Cost-of-Living Index

(Continued from Page Five)

standards of living, by recording periodically the actual changes that took place in amounts required by workers to live and maintain these standards.

The workers of the nation had every reason to expect co-operation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in meeting the problem posed by government control of wages during the war emergency. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was originally set up for the purpose of giving the worker information and statistics essential to his welfare. Labor had an historic right to expect that its own Department in the government, the Department which was established to promote the interests and welfare of the worker, would proceed immediately—under its new responsibilities—to measure fully and accurately the worker's cost of living. The very least that labor could expect from the Department, in the event that it would not revise its index, was a public statement that the index did not measure workers' living costs.

Co-operation Not Forthcoming

Did America's workers receive this co-operation from the Department of Labor? They did not. Did the Bureau of Labor Statistics set out to really measure living costs for workers so that peacetime standards could be maintained, as called for by the wage and price stabilization policy? It did not.

Labor requests for an accurate measuring device to measure living costs were met by an attitude of outright resentment on the part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Up to this moment the Bureau still persists in its refusal to give labor a full and accurate measuring device. A few days ago the Bureau did belatedly admit that its index was not designed to and does not measure the cost of living, but despite this late admission we still find that wages are frozen to the figures set by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index.

What then is the answer to the plight of labor, which finds wage rates frozen to a repudiated cost-of-living figure on the one hand and on the other finds the worker forced to purchase the things he must have in order to live in a market in which outrageously high prices prevail? The answer seems to lie in the direction of a true and accurate cost-of-living

index, an index which measures not only the rise in a few retail prices but all the other elements which have increased workers' living costs—quality deterioration, restaurant meals, disappearance of low-cost goods, up-trading, disappearance of week-end sales, high rents for rooms and new dwellings, maintenance expenses imposed by landlords on tenants, increased costs of transportation, laundry work and household maintenance, medical care and all the other items listed in the report of the labor members of the President's Cost-of-Living Committee.

Items of a Proper Index

Such an index must adequately measure the increased prices of foods, children's clothing and other items which workers must buy but which are not now priced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. When we have such an index we will have a reasonably correct and sensitive measurement to apply to wages and thereby give effect to the government's policy of maintaining peacetime standards for workers during the war emergency. Labor must have such an index. We must have it from an agency that is willing to be labor's fact-finding service. The approach must be through a study of what workers *actually* spend, not what someone thinks they *ought* to spend. It must be done by an agency willing to work within a framework of policies that promote labor's welfare.

Simple justice to the nation's wage-earners, simple justice to the workers who have made it possible for all America to brag to the world about American production miracles, requires that this be done. The interest and welfare of the nation as a whole, in its all-out effort to win the war, demand that this be done.

Union Control of Political Funds

WASHINGTON.—In a letter to Representative Dave E. Satterfield, Jr., chairman of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Judiciary, considering a bill passed by the Senate to prohibit business associations as well as trade unions from contributing to political campaigns, the American Civil Liberties Union says that any legislation to regulate union contributions should conform to democratic principles.

To insure them, the liberties union maintains that political contributions should not be made without the majority vote of the union membership and that where assessments for political purposes are proposed, individual members should be free to withdraw. The union cites the British legislation which contains these requirements.

The union expressed its opposition to the pending legislation on the ground that discrimination in favor of trade unions is justified since "to deny the right of common contribution by trade unions is to deny workers all right of contributions, as union members are too poor to make individual contributions." The union maintains that business associations are composed of persons financially able to make contributions individually.

Tribute in Memory of the Late Archbishop Hanna

Referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing elsewhere in this issue, is the following in tribute to the late Archbishop Hanna of San Francisco, which was forwarded to the Council by Director Paul Scharrenberg of the Department of Industrial Relations and read to the delegates at the meeting of the Council last Friday evening:

"Excerpt from the July, 1944, report of the Director of Industrial Relations for the State of California to the Governor's Council:

"MEMORIES—The death of Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, at Rome, Italy, on July 10, brings back memories of public service which began thirty-two years ago when Governor Hiram W. Johnson appointed the California State Commission of Immigration and Housing. The first members of the Commission were: Simon J. Lubin, president; Rt. Rev. E. J. Hanna, D.D.; Mrs. Frank A. Gibson; J. H. McBride, M.D., and Paul Scharrenberg. All, except the last named, who is now the Director of Industrial Relations, have gone to their reward. For nine years the Director had the privilege of intimate association with this outstanding group of Americans. The education and inspiration received by this contact was priceless. It could not have been obtained in school or college. These four distinguished citizens could not be hired for public service but they gladly served on this Commission, without compensation, to improve housing and living conditions for those at the bottom of our industrial heap. Archbishop Hanna, in particular, exemplified the true spirit of public service. He was a great, tolerant humanitarian, and a leader, not only of his own faith, but of all mankind."

Lectures on California's Unemployment Insurance

At a meeting of business agents of the unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, held last week, it was decided to hold four sessions at which representatives of the State Department of Employment will give lectures on the unemployment insurance law and the rights of workers thereunder, including the elements necessary for eligibility for benefits. The sessions will be open to all persons desiring to gain information on the various details of this important subject.

The sessions will be of two hours' duration, from 1:30 to 3:30 p. m., and will be held in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, on July 28 and August 4, 11 and 18. Take note of these dates, which occur on succeeding Fridays.

Announcement of the lecture course was made at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last week, and business agents of unions, in particular, in addition to individual members of unions, were urged to be present.

Russell Dreyer Returns

Russell R. Dreyer, the well known president of Apartment and Hotel Employees' Union No. 14, has returned to San Francisco and is again in charge of the business affairs of that organization. It will be recalled that for some months Dreyer has been in Washington, where he was representing the interests of the International Union of Building Service Employees, and meanwhile had leave of absence from his official position with No. 14.

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Board Ruling on Unemployment Benefits

From Office of California State Federation of Labor

Holding that it is the availability of the claimant, and not the availability of work, that is the test of eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits, the majority of the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board has, in two recent decisions, at last properly applied the principles of availability clearly set forth in the California Unemployment Insurance Act. At the same time, in a sharply dissenting opinion, Board Member Edgar E. Lampton, upheld his own view that amounts, in so many words, to paying benefits only to those who find a job.

The two cases are No. 3362, Charles Albert Johnson, claimant (Benefit Decision No. 784), and No. 3348, Luella R. Plants, claimant (Benefit Decision No. 821). In each of the cases, although the workers voluntarily moved to a different locality, they placed no restrictions on their willingness to accept any suitable work when and if it was offered to them. In holding the claimants available for work and eligible for benefits, the majority, composed of Mr. Buckley and Mr. Kunz, stated:

"The fact that there were no job openings for claimant during the period involved in this appeal is not a test of eligibility under the Act, for it is the claimant who must be available for suitable work without any substantial restriction or limitation placed by claimant on the acceptance thereof, and not that suitable work must be available for the claimant." (Decision No. 821.)

Denouncing the impartial application of this correctly stated legal principle to the undisputed facts in each case, Mr. Lampton, in his zeal to assess disqualification, relies on his personal intuition that the absence of any offer of suitable employment to the claimant demonstrates that the claimants were not

available for work. In Benefit Decision No. 784, where the facts are undisputed to the effect that the claimant placed no restrictions on his willingness to accept any suitable work and that some suitable work did exist in that locality, Mr. Lampton nevertheless stated:

"The record *does* disclose that claimant had prior experience as a welder and carpenter, and that carpentry work *did* exist within a radius of twenty to twenty-five miles from claimant's farm. However, *in my opinion*, the possible existence of such employment is far outweighed by the fact that claimant has not been able to obtain employment for a period of over six months . . ."

Purpose of the Law

If there is a lack of work, says Mr. Lampton, unemployed workers are unavailable for work unless they receive offers of employment. With all due respect for Mr. Lampton's personal views or preconceived notions, it is clearly not the legislative intent to make lack of work the basis of disqualification, in view of the fact that the Act Mr. Lampton is supposed to be administering was enacted to pay benefits *when such lack of work exists*. It is indeed fortunate that Mr. Lampton's "opinions" are not shared by the majority of the Board, who are, it appears, attempting to give a liberal application of remedial social legislation intended to aid individuals when a lack of work exists for them.

It is to be hoped that a study of the provisions of the Act will in time enable Mr. Lampton to perceive that it is the availability of the claimant, as stated by the majority of the Board, and not the availability of work, as stated by Mr. Lampton, that is the test under the clear language of the statute.

Harvest-Work Girls Wanted At the Geyserville Camp

Girls in the age group from 15 to 18 will have a chance to contribute their services to the war effort this summer by helping to get in the prune crop while at the same time they enjoy the facilities of the Y.W.C.A. camp at Geyserville from August 3 to September 5, it was announced today by Miss Ruth Lee Harrington, camp director, at the Y.W.C.A. office at 620 Sutter street.

The first group to leave, registrations for which are now being taken at 620 Sutter street, will set out for camp on the morning of August 3 at 8:30 o'clock. Throughout the period at camp, supervision will be provided by teachers and students hired for that purpose by the Y.W.C.A.

The work performed by the girls, which lasts eight hours a day six days a week with an hour for lunch, is paid for at the rate prevailing for the same labor for adults.

Board and room, for which the girls pay \$1.60 a day, is provided in the camp on the grounds of the Geyserville High School. Living quarters consist of tents pitched on the school grounds, and sanitary facilities are available in the school building.

Though the work of saving the fruit is of first importance, the girls will be provided with adequate means for amusement. Daily, after work, there will be swimming in the Russian river, and during the balance of the day there will be classes in sketching, music, folk dancing and dramatics under Y.W.C.A. instructors which the girls may attend. In addition to that, facilities will be provided for enjoying the movies at Healdsburg. Provision has likewise been made for attending church.

WOMEN CLEANERS PROTEST

LONDON.—One of the first things London charwomen did at the first conference of the Union of Women Cleaners in Government Departments here recently was to protest against caricatures of charwomen which have for so long been the standby of comic cartoonists. What they call this affront to their dignity as workers should be stopped, they declared.

Local Firm in Pact with Union

Secretary-Treasurer W. J. McKeown of Automotive Warehousemen's Union No. 241 has notified the San Francisco Labor Council that the M.R.C. Roller Bearing Company is now being operated under a contract with that local, and requested the firm be removed from the Council's "We Don't Patronize" list. Following installation of a new manager by the firm, the union was enabled to bring about satisfactory conditions of employment.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps.

Sees Frozen Pay, High Prices Affecting Labor Efficiency

"Frozen wages and sky-high prices" menace American labor's efficiency, the *American Federationist*, official magazine of the American Federation of Labor, charges in its current issue. The *Federationist* says, commenting on the extension of the price control law:

"The price control act has been extended and O.P.A. has already announced that it will permit upward revision of the ceilings on about one-third of the country's cotton goods. So the consumers, who are already having a difficult time making both ends meet, will find themselves required to pay even higher prices than hitherto for sheets, pillowcases and other cotton products.

"The average American worker is in an economic nutcracker in these days of frozen wages and sky-high prices. His health and morale are being impaired and there is grave danger that his productive efficiency, so vital to the successful prosecution of the war, will be undermined if relief is not forthcoming."

The humble folk of Normandy treat their liberators with marked reserve. They don't like to have soldiers tramping over their Victory gardens.—*New York Times Magazine*.

Shelley on Platform Committee

At the Democratic national convention held in Chicago this week, President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Labor Council, who is a convention delegate, was named by the California delegation as a member of the important resolutions committee, which group, composed of representatives from each State, prepares the party platform for presentation to the convention.

In caucus the California delegation voted approval of Vice-President Wallace for second place on the party ticket. In a dispatch from Chicago, John W. Dunlap, United Press correspondent, quoted Wendell Phillips as follows: "The Democrats cannot win without the support of labor. We can't win with a reactionary candidate. We want Wallace." Phillips is an official of the San Francisco Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, and is an alternate delegate to the Democratic convention.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

A twenty-page booklet published by the R. R. Donnelley chapel of the International Typographical Union brings to us a complete history of conditions as they existed prior to this foothold obtained in America's most unfair printing plant, and developments brought about through consistent hewing to the line by this militant body in its attempt to convince all concerned that Donnelley's can be made an excellent place to work. Excerpts from this booklet which may be of interest, and which should be enlightening to our members, are picked at random, as follows: "When we came to Donnelley's the regular work week was 48 hours; for some of us, 50 hours. We worked that number of hours for *straight time*. A few years earlier the Donnelley work week had been 52 hours; before that, 54 hours. Whenever the Typographical Union and its allied crafts reduced the hours of labor for union printing workers we had our work week reduced. But always the reduction was late in coming, and always the belated reduction left us working longer hours than our fellow craftsmen in union shops. When at last we were 'given' the 40-hour week, it was by virtue of the law of the land. . . . In the early '30s we entered the depression. There was a rapid increase in the surplus of help willing to take jobs at long hours and low wages. With this surplus accumulating, the company didn't even need to protect itself with individual contracts. There were wage cuts. More wage cuts. Layoffs. Temporary layoffs for all but the favored few; permanent layoffs for many. . . . But, as you recall, we could not even hold such a job unless we signed an ironbound individual contract which read as follows: 'The employee agrees . . . That he warrants that he is not a member of any labor union or similar organization and that he will not during the term of this agreement join any labor organization . . . Such contracts are now a thing of the past, thanks to the law. Organized labor put that law on the Illinois statute books, the Typographical Union playing its usual big part. The law was sponsored by a representative of the General Assembly and president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, who was, and is, a member of the Typographical Union. The abolishment of such individual contracts has helped us to achieve economic and social emancipation.'

A limited edition of the 1944 I.T.U. Book of Laws is being prepared, according to International headquarters, to supply the delegates to the Grand Rapids convention next month, and a copy will be mailed to the president and secretary of each local union. The type will then be held until December, when necessary corrections will be made and the 1945 Book of Laws will be printed.

One proposal which, it is reported, will be presented by more than one delegate at the Grand Rapids convention calls for amendment to the pension laws which would provide for payment of the pension in four and five-week periods. The total amount would be the same, but there would be but twelve payments yearly instead of thirteen, as at present.

Operator W. H. McMillan of the *Call-Bulletin* and Mrs. McMillan are vacationing for the next couple of weeks at a little summer resort near Calistoga.

The Phillips & Van Orden chapel reports that of the four members of that chapel now on vacation only one has been able to leave the city. E. R. DeCamp is vacationing in Lake county, while William Caplan, E. A. Plumtree and Edward Gallick are enjoying a real rest at home interspersed by long walks down Market street.

C. O. Krieger, superintendent of the Carlisle composing room, is spending his vacation this year, because of restrictions on traveling, to short trips out of the city—and meditation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. White, parents of Roberta Eleanor White, announce the marriage of their daughter on Sunday, July 16, to Jerry F. O'Connell, which took place at Calvary Methodist Church in San Jose.

Mr. O'Connell is the son of Flora M. O'Connell of the Halle-Cordis proofroom.

After more than twenty years a member of the *Examiner* chapel in the makeup department, W. R. Jones last week submitted his resignation and drew a traveling card, giving as his destination Los Angeles. Jones has sold his home at Millbrea and, accompanied by his wife and two children, left over last week-end for their new home in the south.

L. E. Ludes, *Call-Bulletin* operator, and his wife are visiting with their son and family in Hollywood, where the son is employed as a radio technician by the NBC.

A letter from Jack Lockman, proofreader at the *Call-Bulletin*, who is recuperating at Veterans' Home in Yountville, to his chapel mates of the *Call-Bulletin*, says he is much improved in health, and "is sick of being sick," but must remain in the hospital a few weeks longer.

L. N. Hart, who left here in January, 1942, for the Northwest, deposited a Fresno card with No. 21 last Monday. He had remained in Tacoma until leaving for the San Joaquin valley, where he has been affiliated with Fresno Typographical Union for more than a year.

Parley Adams, ad man at the *Call-Bulletin*, is spending part of his two weeks' vacation at Cave Junction, Oregon, with John Dow, a retired member of No. 21 formerly of the *Daily News* chapel.

Andrew Donofrio, United States Navy, formerly of the Phillips & Van Orden chapel, recently became the proud father of a 7½-pound son. The baby was born in New York City. Andy is still busy putting in plenty of o.t. chasing the krauts out of the Atlantic.

First Lieut. Fred Konkel Jr., son of Fred Konkel, operator of the *Call-Bulletin*, arrived last week from the Italian battlefield. Lieutenant Konkel had fifteen missions to his credit before he was forced to bring his Liberator down in a crash landing, in which he was injured. He now is convalescing at the military hospital at Menlo Park.

Corporal George Partmann of the Weiss Printing Company, stationed at Tampa, Florida, with the Radar Division of the Air Corps, arrived in the city last week for a visit with relatives while on a 26-day furlough. George was accompanied to the West Coast by his wife. Mrs. Partmann will remain in San Francisco with her mother.

Fred Engelhardt, machinist at the *Call-Bulletin*, and family are vacationing at Richardson's Grove, up in the redwoods.

Hubert Maurer, formerly of the *Chronicle* chapel, who left here May 15 for a leisurely trip to the East, writes under date of July 13 from Chicago, where he is at present working on the *Tribune*. He says the *Tribune* composing room is an excellent place to work, and is loud in his praise of the swivel chairs furnished operators and the black and white mats used on all the ninety-eight well-kept machines.

C. C. Laws of the Chas. H. Falk chapel and family are enjoying their vacation this week at a cottage in Lake county.

From Ralph Trickle at the Union Printers Home comes news that will be welcomed by all friends of Morrie Van of the Intertype Corporation, who has spent the past three years at the Home. Ralph informs us that Van, after being "pinned down" to his mattress for two and a half years, has begun a real recovery. On June 25 he sat up without aid for five minutes, and repeated this procedure daily for two weeks, increasing the length of time each day. Finally, on July 9, he left his bed for a short time with the aid of crutches, and has been repeating this performance. With Ralph acting as "chief engineer," Morrie is now enjoying sunshine outdoors daily in a wheel chair. Van gives full credit for his recovery to treatments afforded at the Home and the courage and increasing devotion of Mrs. Van.

Services were conducted at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the N. Gray chapel for Mrs. David Hutton, who passed away on Monday. Deceased was the wife of David Hutton, a member of No. 21 since March, 1942, who has been employed at war work since they arrived in San Francisco from Minneapolis, and is now with Bethlehem. Interment was in Printers Plot at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

Last Tuesday, just prior to "30" for Run o' the Hook copy, we visited Luke Alvord, retired member of No. 21, formerly of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel, who had been confined at Potrero Hospital the past ten days. He had been removed from Ward "G" to Ward "H" the previous day, and was slated to undergo an operation on his throat on either Wednesday or Thursday for what had been diagnosed as an abscess. His condition physically seems to have improved to some extent since entering the hospital, and we have hopes of seeing Luke back in circulation in the next couple of weeks.

The commandant of the California Veterans' Home at Yountville informed us on Wednesday that H. M. ("Mike") Sage, formerly of the *Daily News* proofroom had passed away Monday evening. Funeral services, with full military honors, are to be conducted today (Friday) at 1:30 o'clock, at Yountville.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21 to S.F.T.U. No. 21

By Louise A. Abbott

Our regular business meeting, held Tuesday evening, July 17, was most interesting. President J. Ann McLeod outlined the plans for the coming year, and our future meetings promise to hold much for the good of the Auxiliary and the welfare of every home in the printing industry.

The following applications, brought in by the President, were voted upon favorably: Mrs. Duncan C. Ross, wife of President Ross of Mailers No. 18; Eldon Ann McLeod, daughter of our president and Eldon McLeod, of the *News*; and Mrs. Elmer Palmer, wife of Elmer Palmer of the *Examiner*. The new members will receive their obligation at the August meeting.

Committee appointments: Label, Grace Young; Lorraine Kriese; Bertha Bailey; Bijou Blade; Nora J. Swenson; ways and means, Lorraine Kriese; Bijou Blade; Bertha Bailey; Lorna Brill; Augusta Gooler; entertainment, Ruth C. Begon; Florence Reynolds; sunshine, Nora J. Swenson; rallying, Myrtle L. Bardsley; war activities and educational department, membership, Louise A. Abbott.

The entire membership is enlisted to serve on the rallying, membership and war activities committees. A cookie brigade and canteen unit was organized under our Red Cross unit.

Recent visitors at the George L. Reynolds home were Mrs. Emma Horne of North Dakota, sister of Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. and Mrs. John Chambers of Springfield, Ore. . . . Mrs. Birdie Liedner of Portland, Ore., after a visit to her son, Clifford Baker, U.S.N., Monterey, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Nora J. Swenson. . . . Frank A. Townsend, nephew of Harry Young, is in training with the Marines in San Diego. . . . Beverly Bailey left Thursday for two weeks vacation with Girl Scout Troop 91 at Camp Sugar Pine. . . . Treasurer Mable a Skinner is reported ill. We wish her a speedy recovery. . . . Mary Lorraine Coleman, still confined in hospital, is improving, and her mother, Mrs. E. F. Coleman, is up and around. Georgia L. Holderby and Mrs. Gertrude Wiles are so much improved we hope they will be able to attend our next meeting.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Not because it's free but because it is the snappiest little service paper either a printer or a service man ever saw, "Inside the News" is growing faster than its sponsor, C. W. Abbott, figured on; so each month he has to print more copies. To illustrate, Mrs. Velie, wife of a mailer, asked him to put her son on the mailing list—the boy is in Hawaii; and another army man she wished to get the paper is in China. So it goes, every issue brings calls for "Inside the News" to be sent to someone in uniform, although it was not intended in the beginning to be mailed to the general public—only for men in the service who used to work here. The July number, edited by Sullivan, Holland, Bossler and Abbott, will be put in the mails some time this week. It covers not merely the *News* and No. 21, it contains letters from our boys in Italy, England, mid-Pacific and China, but from soldiers still in this country. By all means, if possible, get a copy; you'll be agreeably surprised.

The comeback of the century is that of Phil Scott. Eight weeks ago, on leaving the hospital, Phil weighed 108; starting to work Monday, he weighed 122. That suntan and healthy look accompanying it he picked

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up at Watsonville, where he spent the time with relatives.

On reaching 10 years of age, his parents, as a special favor, let him clean space bands, and as he grew older, Jack Spann relates, those special favors that taught him different branches of the trade became more frequent. But since hanging up his slip here Jack doesn't know whether he'll be pushed into the proofroom, into the ad alley, onto the floor, operating, or subbing for a machinist. . . . And George Finigan finds himself pretty much in the same boat, for in emergencies George doesn't mind being shoved over on an ad table or into the proofroom. But they have never yet let him operate. Maybe because they think that because he's had only 30 years on the keyboard he needs more experience.

Imagine a guy going to Half Moon Bay on a vacation. Yet that's exactly where Bert Coleman went on his, to kill time on Eddie O'Rourke's ranch, and, of all things, weeding and picking artichokes. This thistle that misguided people call a vegetable is Bert's particular delight when served with lots of melted butter. Some of us are wondering if Bert will spend a couple of weeks more along the seashore picking seaweed to get a complete vegetable dinner.

If you can't go east on your vacation, by the great leaping lizzard you can take a sea voyage. Precisely what Lou Henno intends doing—take a sea trip to Oakland. We're all hoping he doesn't run into a hurricane or have the voyage marred by pirates boarding and stringing passengers up to the yard arm, whatever that is.

The July issue of "Inside the News" may beat this column to the street with the scoop of the year—Jay Palmiter's celebration of his sixty-second birthday. Friends without notice barged in with plenty of good eats in paper bags and liquid—in bottles, we hear, though why they shouldn't carry that in paper bags is hard to understand, unless they feared Jay would let it lay around for days. The old boy was equal to the occasion, though, and got a meal on the table, what with the stuff in his frigidaire to help, and good fellows helping by fetching along good appetites, and it is a safe bet the whole gang looks forward to his sixty-third.

Golf News — By Fred Leach

Plans for the Sixth Annual tournament and dinner of the San Francisco Union Printers Golf Association scheduled for Sunday, August 27, were completed at last Monday night's meeting of the board of directors. The tournament will be played again this year at Richmond, the scene of 1943's annual. A dinner has been arranged and the usual valuable and numerous merchandise awards, plus door prizes, awards for putting, both for ladies and men; awards for hole-in-one contests also both for ladies and men and other special awards have been planned. Richmond Golf Club will be ours for the day, and as we know the grand hospitality which has been ours in the past, we are assured of a wonderful time on the day of our "annual."

The cost of the dinner this year will be the same as previous years—\$1.25—which includes tax and tip—no extras. However, this year the dinner will be of necessity served buffet style, as no help is available for service. The menu will consist of turkey, ham, assorted meats, assorted salads, relishes, dessert and drinks. The steward at Richmond promises us a feed equally as good, if not better than the one we had last year—and that was a good dinner as all who attended will remember.

Tickets for the dinner will be ready on Sunday, July 30 at our July tournament.

Benefit Ball Game Next Sunday

Members of the San Francisco police and fire departments will compose the teams which will contest in a baseball game next Sunday, July 23, in Seals' Stadium, at 1:30 p. m.

Proceeds from the game are to be devoted to benefiting the Columbia Park Boys' Club, Optimist Boys' Club, Salesian Boys' Club, San Francisco Boys' Club and Mission Kiwanis Boys' Work. Mayor Roger D. Lapham is honorary chairman of the committee of the citizens' committee handling the affair, which is composed of a large number of well known San Franciscans.

INFANT CARE PROGRAM EXTENDED

A half-million service men's wives and babies, it is anticipated, will be cared for in the next twelve months under the emergency maternity and infant care program for which Congress has appropriated \$42,800,000, according to Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

NEED FOR CANNERY WORKERS

WASHINGTON.—Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission announced here that 700,000 full-time workers of 1,400,000 part-time workers must be found to work in canneries packing the 1944 crop of fruits and vegetables. McNutt warned that a large part of the crop would go to waste unless the needed manpower could be recruited.

State Labor Commissioner's Report

Unpaid wages amounting to \$419,310 were recovered for California wage earners during the fiscal year ended June 30, John F. Dalton, State Labor Commissioner, reports.

A total of 13,651 new complaints involving 10,727 wage claims and 2924 complaints of other labor law violators were handled by the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement during the period July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944.

Violation of child labor laws was alleged in 1341 complaints representing 46 per cent of the 2924 non-wage complaints. The balance of the non-wage complaints concerned violations of the following laws: eight-hour law for women (786); private employment agency (160); collective bargaining and anti-kick back (122); weekly day of rest (94); sanitation and ventilation (82); semi-monthly pay day (55); all other (284).

In the 12 months' period, 293 criminal prosecutions were instituted against employers for violations of labor laws and 124 civil suits were filed on behalf of 722 workers. A total of \$26,612 was recovered as a result of judgments received.

Deputy Labor Commissioners made 8298 inspections of places of employment throughout the State during the fiscal year.

Commando Kelly Seeks To Join Teamsters' Union

PITTSBURGH.—Sgt. Charles E. ("Commando") Kelly, one of America's great war heroes, holds the Congressional Medal of Honor for his fighting exploits in Italy but he still seeks another honor—membership in the Teamsters' Union.

His application to join Local 249 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters here has been approved and the local will initiate him when he returns home after a war plant and War Bond tour. One of his brothers has been a member of the same union for many years.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

At the July union meeting last Sunday, President Ross acted as secretary-treasurer. John Kreise wielded the gavel as presiding officer, in the absence of Vice-President Karby. Secretary-Treasurer Bailey also being absent as representative at joint board meeting of the two southern groups of California printing trades unions. Aside from routine business, the union voted to levy a 50 cents per member per month assessment to defray expenses of President Ross, delegate to I.T.U. convention at Grand Rapids, Mich.

As the R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company, of Chicago, has long been known as a non-union concern, a few excerpts from Mailer Notes in the *Lake-side Press*, published by the organizing committee of the Chicago printing trades unions may prove of some interest, as follows: "Officers for the ensuing twelve months were recently elected by Lakeside Mailers chapel. Voting was by secret ballot at chapel meeting. Officers-elect were installed at once. Refreshments were served after the business of the meeting was over * * * the machine crewmen aren't the only ones signing up; the chapel is getting new members throughout the mailing and shipping departments. The members have taken seriously Chairman Robertson's announcement that everyone is on the organizing committee. The night shift has caught the step, and we really are going places * * * We will keep on organizing until we are 100 per cent. With the mailing department organized 100 per cent we can reduce turnover by 90 per cent * * * with part of that saving retained by the management and part of it paid to us in increased wages, we will both be better off."

Whether M.T.D.U. or "M.I.U." officials have anything to do with the campaign of organizing the mailers of the Donnelley concern, is not stated. But the wisest policy to follow in this organizing work, as history of the two alleged mailer "internationals" have shown, would be to steer clear of any affiliation with those two parasitical organizations by affiliation with but one bona fide international—the I.T.U.

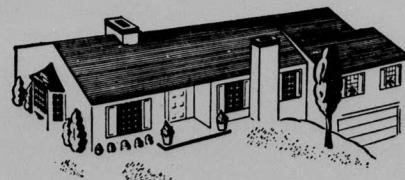
Official run-off returns on election of secretary-treasurer: Gill 29,280; Ward 17,221.

HAWAIIAN W.L.B. SET UP

A six-man territorial war labor board for Hawaii has been appointed for settling labor disputes in administering the wage and salary stabilization program in Hawaii, W.L.B. announces. Labor members of the board will be Ernes Burlem, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (A.F.L.), Division 1173, of Honolulu, and Jack W. Hall, international representative of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (C.I.O.) in Honolulu.

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held

Friday, July 14, 1944.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484—George Simmen vice Carlos Knoll. Dry Dock Marine Waysmen, Stage Riggers and Helpers No. 2116—Jasper N. Smith, George Hayward, Ray Probert, Arthur Probert, James Don Copeland. San Francisco Post Office Clerks No. 2—John F. Caulfield, H. A. Weirich, Grover Tracey, Jerry Coleman, Sam Landis, Edgar Libby, Frank Trigueiro. Steamfitters and Helpers No. 590—Lafayette H. Cerveau, Allan Yates, Lloyd Mabon, Cy Dempsey, Timothy Reardon, Gus Katsarsky. Electrical Workers No. 6—Merritt Snyder. Referred to organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, July 14.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined and having been found to possess the necessary qualifications, the committee recommended that they be seated as delegates to the Council: Automobile Painters No. 1073—Oscar W. Larson, Edward M. Sullivan. Lumber Clerks No. 2559—M. Bentley. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—A. T. Gabriel, Helene Jaye, Dan Mah, George Meel, Henry Paquet. Painters No. 1158—J. J. Smith. San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61—Edward D. Gallagher, Wilfred J. Prout. Sign Painters No. 510—T. Eakin, T. Hughes. Recommendation adopted.

Communications—Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated July 6. Daniel V. Flanagan, western representative, American Federation of Labor, stating progress of A.F.L. organizing campaign among clerical employees in shipyards in San Francisco and Marin county; also inclosing financial report. The following acknowledged receipt of our letter of June 28 attaching copies of two resolutions, one having to do with defining a post-war program and the other with the matter of urban redevelopment: Supervisors Dan Gallagher,

Edward Mancuso, Adolph Uhl; Dry Dock Marine Waysmen, Stage Riggers and Helpers No. 2116; Hotel Service Workers No. 283; Photo Engravers No. 8; Technical Engineers and Draftsmen No. 89; Waiters and Dairy Lunchmen No. 30; Automobile Painters No. 1073. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated July 12. The following adopted our resolution relative to the establishment of an office of the California State Re-employment and Reconstruction Commission in the San Francisco Bay area: San Francisco Post Office Clerks No. 2; Automobile Painters No. 1073; Napa Central Labor Council.

Donations: To Red Cross: Automobile Painters No. 1073, \$23.50.

Bills were presented, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: A letter in memorandum of the Most Rev. Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, who died at Rome, Italy, on July 10. Lieut. Harry Reilly, Police Big Brother Division, announcing a baseball game Sunday, July 23, at the Seals Stadium, 1:30 p. m., the receipts will be equally divided for their objective: "A boys' club in every neighborhood in San Francisco." Apartment and Hotel Employees' Union No. 14 (John J. Rowan, secretary), stating that Russell R. Dreyer, president of their organization, has returned to active duty and any affairs pertaining to their union should be taken up with him. Notice of four sessions at which the State Department of Employment will give lectures on the Unemployment Insurance Law and the rights of workers thereunder; the meetings are to be of two hours' duration, from 1:30 to 3:30 p. m. each Friday afternoon, July 28, August 4, 11 and 18, in the Labor Temple; Business Agents, with the business agents of the Building Trades Council jointly, are invited.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Office Employees' Association No. 13188, asking the assistance of the Council in settling their controversy with the Steamfitters' Union No. 590.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, July 10.) Called to order at 8 p. m. In the matter of the request of the California State Federation of Labor with reference to consideration of the "Right of Employment" petition which has qualified to be on the ballot at the November election. It was moved to lay this matter over one week and the secretary instructed to notify all committee members to be present, as well as the representative of the California State Federation of Labor. Meeting adjourned at 8:30 p. m.

The chairman suggested that the delegates pay the usual tribute in respect to the memory of the Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, former Archbishop of San Francisco.

Ira W. Swartz, labor relations representative in the

Industrial Health and Safety Section of the War Labor Board, addressed the delegates regarding a plan which is under way to set up labor-management safety committees to prevent accidents in industry in all plants throughout the country. He asked labor's representatives to be giving this matter some thought and stated that in the near future safety classes would be formed and furnished with instructors to instruct the safety committee members.

Delegate White reported on the Registration and Legislative Committee meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce recently. He urged that union officials make every attempt to have their membership fully registered and impress upon them the importance of voting. The committee has available folders to be furnished business agents so that they may send them to members of the armed forces outside of the United States pertaining to their acquiring absentee ballots. He urged the delegates to get their rosters in shape so these folders can be sent out as soon as they are placed in their hands.

A request was made by Delegate White that a committee be set up representative of the entire Council to attend the Labor Day Mass, with as many guests as they can muster, on Sunday, September 3, 1944. The president and secretary further urged the delegates to attend this Mass which is especially held for labor and is highly instructive. Eddie McLaughlin, Teamsters No. 85, was appointed chairman and will work for a record attendance at the coming Labor Day Mass.

Reports of Unions—Production and Aeronautical Machinists, Lodge No. 1327—Reported that at their last regular meeting the membership voted to assess themselves \$1.00 each to fight the anti-labor "Right to Employment" bill; the organization has also set aside a general fund to be used in this fight as well. No. 1327 also reported that the Western Stopper Company is planning to build a new plant, which would mean post-war employment for their members, across from the Southern Pacific yards, in Visitation Valley. A meeting is being held Tuesday, July 18, at 10 a. m. in the Redwood City Board of Supervisors, and No. 1327 asks representation from the Labor Council to be present on behalf of both their organization and the company. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Reports that they have purchased \$25,000 worth of War Bonds; they have bought a new home for their office on California street; have received betterments through their petition to the N.W.L.B. beneficial to their organization, including retroactive pay for nine months. Thanked the president of the Council for his efforts in Sacramento through which the Governor approved two of their three recommendations in the appointment of Pilot Commissioners. Musicians No. 6—Report that their union has voted \$1000 for the "Right to Employment" fight.

President Shelley reported on the meeting in the State Federation of Labor office to discuss reorganization of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board in line with the policies set down in Washington. Those present included Secretary O'Connell and the secretaries of a number of State Labor Councils and the labor members of the War Labor Board. A motion was made that Northern California and Arizona be another section and that the first substitute be from northern California and the second from Nevada. Delegates from the northern district unanimously voted that Dan Flanagan maintain his position as member of the board and that Wendell Phillips be the alternate member instead of second substitute member. It was asked that the Council approve that selection and that the officers of the Council convey to the A.F.L. in Washington their action and approval of the members selected in their meeting.

Receipts, \$1188.50; disbursements, \$1340.73.

Meeting adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Teacher was testing the knowledge of the kindergarten class. Taking a half-dollar from her purse, she tossed it on the desk, saying: "And now, children, what is that?" Instantly a voice from the front row answered, "Tails!"

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"We Don't Patronize" List

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Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of
Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal,
Country Gentleman.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.;
Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.;
Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.;
Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford
Apartments, 957 Mission St.)
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros, Manufacturers of overalls and
working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue,
Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair
Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunny-
vale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of
the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of
the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Depart-
ment of the Journeymen Barbers' Interna-
tional Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the
shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93
are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union
shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331
are unfair.

Communication Addressed To Democratic Candidate

By PHILLIP PEARL, Director of A.F.L. News Service

Having addressed an open letter last week to Tom Dewey, we intend to do likewise now by Franklin D. Roosevelt:

Dear Franklin:—We don't want to be precipitate with our congratulations, but since the Democratic National Convention in Chicago hasn't any other serious candidate, we take it for granted that you will accept a fourth-term nomination.

Regardless of what your enemies may say, we truly believe that you are undertaking a fourth-term campaign not in an ambitious or vainglorious spirit but because of a deep sense of duty to your country.

For twelve years you have served your country well in times of crisis and travail, with scarcely a breathing spell from the terrific strain of the world's toughest job. You have done your duty as you have seen it, not taking orders from anyone and never losing confidence in the future of our democracy.

These are things no one can ever take away from you, regardless of the outcome of the election and regardless of the smears which will doubtless be directed against you during the political campaign.

But your Administration has made serious mistakes which we call attention to now in a helpful rather than a critical spirit, because they must be corrected if you hope for re-election.

Open and Frank Policy

First, we ask that you be more open with the American people on matters of foreign policy. A suspicion prevails that you have not been firm enough with some of our Allies in this war who are giving the Four Freedoms mere lip service. Appeasement is just as fatal a policy now as it was before the war. It won't work with Stalin any more than it did with Hitler.

As to the conduct of the war on the fighting fronts, even your Republican opponents have found nothing to kick about. As Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, you have done a fine job.

But the direction of the war effort on the home front has been beset with increasing difficulties and the problems now developing call for stronger leadership than you have shown in the past two years.

First, there is the immediate problem of a runaway cost of living while wage rates are frozen. The combined Labor War Board, made up of A.F.L. and C.I.O. leaders, has repeatedly warned you that this economic squeeze upon the millions of loyal workers in this country is insupportable. You have stalled and delayed and blocked any remedial action.

This is a serious charge, but the facts support it. Price controls have been relaxed all along the line, but the Little Steel wage formula has remained rigid. You promised to investigate the ridiculously understated cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but the investigation has been allowed to bog down.

We can understand your reluctance to open the door to inflation. Labor shares your fears of inflation. But unless wage rates are realistically adjusted to meet mounting living costs, American workers will be starved out and will not be able to give the service which the nation needs. This is too great a danger to risk.

The people you have put into office to direct war mobilization and economic stabilization seem to be guided by editorials in reactionary newspapers and have no regard for labor's pressing needs. We think they should be told where to get off.

We also think, Franklin, that it's about time you

did something about reorganizing the Department of Labor. It's going to pot right now. It needs virile direction. We believe you should put a real representative of labor in charge and let him work out a plan for bringing in all bureaus dealing with labor into the department and working out a clear and uniform national labor policy.

While we're on the subject of labor, Mr. President, some of your boys seem to think the New Deal policy is to give the C.I.O. every possible boost and the A.F.L. every possible kick in the pants. These pinkos are the boys who have been secretly saying that you have deserted the New Deal. They are planning to take it over, with Henry Wallace as their leader. Get rid of them, before it's too late.

Another Bad Bunch

On the other side, you've got another bad bunch on your hands—the Southern bourbons. They think they've got you on the run, ever since the Barkley resignation incident. We urge you not to yield to them. For the most part they represent a form of native Fascism, which encourages un-American prejudices and stays in power because of the un-American poll-tax. Don't yield to them.

Franklin, when you first came into office you gave the country a shot in the arm of confidence which was badly needed. It's going to be needed again in the next four years when the war ends and we try to clear up the wreckage in order to make a new start. If you've got it in you to inspire the American people anew, do it now. Otherwise, they may look for new leadership in November.

You are going to enter the ring for a fourth time in a title match. You are the champ. But in order to stay the champ for another four years, you've got to have what it takes. From our neutral corner, we wish you the best of luck.

Union Officials on Vacation

Secretary Fred J. Wettstein of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union departed last Saturday afternoon on his annual vacation, which will extend over a two-week period and be spent in the wide open spaces of northern counties. George W. Johns, business representative of the Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks, also is absent from his office, on vacation bent, but at an undisclosed location.

Green Presents Proposals To Democratic Convention

President William Green was in Chicago this week to present platform proposals of the American Federation of Labor to the Democratic national convention. The proposals are identical to those offered to the Republican convention last month and were published in full in the LABOR CLARION two weeks ago.

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Bureaucratic Buttinskis "Out" on Railroad Wages

WASHINGTON.—Railroad workers are now protected against any administrative tampering in the future with the processes of the Railway Labor Act.

That protection is contained in the bill extending the Price Control Act, passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt.

The section relating to the Railway Labor Act adequately safeguards the government's wage stabilization policy; but, at the same time, notifies all non-railroad government agencies that they must keep their hands off.

That section specifies that disputes on the rails shall be handled through the regular machinery of the Railway Labor Act.

Agencies set up under the act, such as Emergency Boards, must certify that their findings are in accord with federal wage stabilization standards. Once they have done so, unions and carriers will be free to make signed agreements putting into effect the awards of such boards, and other agencies will be barred from "butting in" to upset the awards.

This provision is an outgrowth of the terrible mishandling of the rail wage controversy last winter.

It was sponsored, as a rider to the Price Control Act, by Representative Robert Crosser, of Ohio, and Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, and was adopted by both Houses without a single dissenting vote. Following the signing of the law by the President, Representative Crosser said:

"The Railway Labor Act, which has been applauded throughout the nation as a model law for dealing with labor relations, is now re-established with all its original authority.

"It should never have been interfered with, but in any event Congress has now unanimously declared it should not be tampered with in the future.

"Lest there be any doubt about the matter, it should be made clear that the amendment to the Price Control Act preserves fully the voluntary character of the Railway Labor Act machinery.

"The rights that organized labor possessed under the act before are maintained and strengthened. There is no compulsion anywhere along the line. As heretofore, rail workers are in no way obligated to accept awards of Emergency Boards if they believe them unfair.

"Railroad labor, as a basic principle, has always opposed compulsory arbitration in any way, shape or form. That principle still prevails as emphatically as ever."

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POWER FROM SHASTA DAM FLOWS OVER P.G. and E. LINES
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Central Valley Power today flows into the homes, farms and factories of Northern and Central California—*through the interconnected transmission and distribution system of Pacific Gas and Electric Company.*

Under contract with the Federal Bureau of Reclamation, Central Valley Power is delivered to the Company at its Shasta Substation, twenty-five miles below Shasta Dam—is metered and paid for there. From that point the Company's system becomes the natural and most economic outlet for Central Valley Power, making it possible to put that power to *immediate* productive use.

We have undertaken to pay the Government a minimum of \$2,700,000 a year for the output from Shasta Dam beginning January 1, 1945. *Payments may exceed \$3,000,000 a year—millions which the Government may apply to operating costs and to reducing the cost of water to the farmers of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys.*

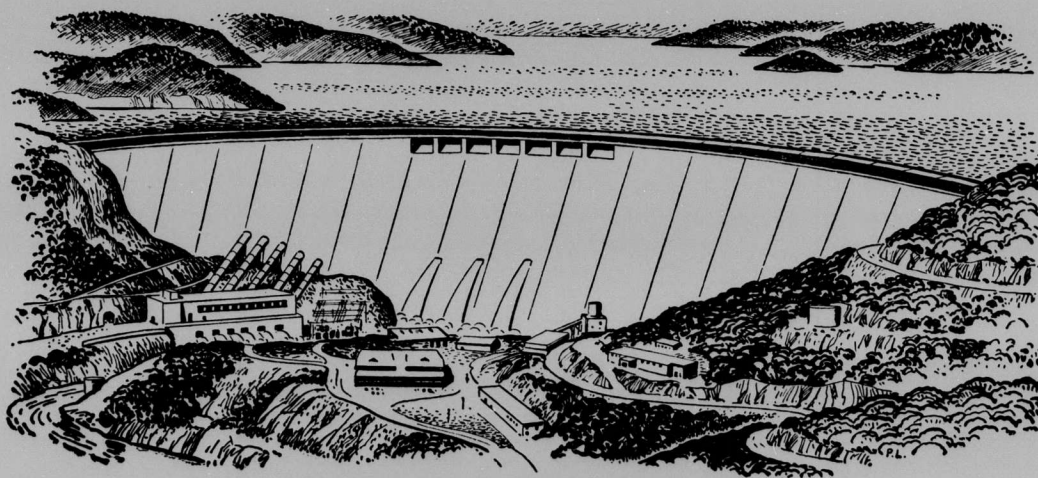
Distribution of Central Valley Power over the Company's system follows a program submitted to the Government more than three years ago. Construction of new plants has been

curtailed by us; contracts for purchased power have been re-arranged; the output of our steam operated plants has been reduced—all to make a place for Central Valley Power.

We are cooperating with the Government as we have cooperated over the years with cities, irrigation districts and other governmental agencies—cooperating to provide a market for electric power developed as an incident to water conservation and storage.

When additional Central Valley Power is developed the Company will be ready to make a market for that too and to pay for it the same fair and equitable price we are paying for the power now delivered to us at Shasta Substation.

Central Valley Power is brought to the people of Northern and Central California at the same low rates they now pay—rates that are among the lowest in the United States. It joins with the output of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's sixty-five generating plants to meet the electric needs of homes, farms and factories—to serve the country in war—and when peace comes to help build a greater California.



P·G· and E·
PACIFIC GAS AND
ELECTRIC COMPANY